

P-JAMES, PETER N.

PRATT & Whitney

CIA 1st Helms, Richard

Agents Harass, Threaten Author

CIA Director Told of Intimidation Of Aerospace Corporation Employees

Last of a Series

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In September 1971 while attending three international scientific conferences in Europe I was harassed, intimidated and threatened by U.S. Air Force undercover agents, who feared that I was writing a book on their illegal operations.

When I returned to my job at Pratt & Whitney — a company dependent on Air Force contracts — on Oct. 4, 1971 I was fired from my job of 9 years. With no job but plenty of material to write about, I was contracted by Arlington House Publishers to write two Soviet-related books; the first will be published early next year. But my main effort since my firing has been behind the scenes.

On July 28, 1972, I wrote to Richard Helms, then director of the CIA, objecting to the illegal undercover operations of the Foreign Technology Division, which included spying on Americans and the undue collaboration of the American embassy in Brussels with division agents.

I told Helms that the division repeatedly had intimidated aerospace corporation employees who had prepared intelligence assessments on Russian aerospace technology which differed from the assessments prepared by the military intelligence services.

A CIA official visited me two weeks after I wrote to Helms. I was told that Helms, who was also the director of the U.S. Intelligence Board, had no control over the division and that I should pursue other government channels.

In March 1973, Watergate burglar James McCord implicated the White House in a cover-up. Afterwards, the sordid details of the White House

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
(SUBSIDIARY TO S. RES. 640, 90th CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 19, 1973

Mr. Peter N. James
112 Bravais Lane
Palm Beach Shores, Florida

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your recent correspondence and the carbon copies of letters which you had written.

We appreciate your raising the questions in the letter and we will certainly attempt to inquire into their content. If you have further documentation that you could forward to the Select Committee to substantiate other matters raised in your letter we would appreciate it if you would forward it to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

Sam J. Ervin Jr.
Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Chairman

"horrors" revealed that Watergate was the tip of the iceberg and President Richard Nixon had approved a broad top-secret plan for spying on American citizens.

The so-called Huston Plan, which was put into effect in July 1970, allowed undercover agents to tap the phones of U.S. citizens, open their mail, burglarize their homes, intercept telephone calls and telegrams made by U.S. citizens to persons overseas and increase surveillance on Americans abroad.

When the press exposed the cover-up, the White House announced that the plan was rescinded on July 28, 1970 and never really got off the ground.

This is not true.

The intelligence files within Building 828 of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and other branches of the U.S. military intelligence services and the testimony of Americans who were targeted could dispute the White House contention.

My statements of December 1970, in the possession of Pratt & Whitney's management and security departments, implicated the agents in Building 828 in illegal activities. Additionally, memoranda in the Connecticut single out the military intelligence services as

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